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THE CITIZEN

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to all the Mountain People.

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No. 24

IRISH DELEGATES
IN SHIP WRECKThree Members of Sinn Fein Mis-
sion Periled When Steamer
Hits Schooner.

THREE OF CREW DROWNED

Liner Cambria Forced to Return to
London—Premier Lloyd George
Told That Irish Armistice
Will Continue.

Belfast, Dec. 5.—Three members of the Sinn Fein peace delegation, bound for Dublin, had to return to England today when the steamer Cambria, on which they were traveling, collided with a schooner soon after leaving Holyhead, England. The schooner was sunk and three of its crew drowned. The Cambria returned to Holyhead damaged.

The Irish delegates on board were Michael Collins, Sinn Fein minister of finance; George Gavan Duffy and Erskine Childers. They were on their way from London after the recent conference with Prime Minister Lloyd George and his advisers, and had been expected to take part in today's consideration by the Dail Eireann authorities of the British government's latest proposals for a peace settlement.

The Cambria is a twin-screw steamer of steel construction, 387 feet long and of 3,300 tons.

Dail Takes Up Terms. Dublin, Dec. 5.—Members of the Dail Eireann cabinet assembled to consider the British government's latest proposals for an Irish peace settlement. There is little optimism as to its decision and the Sinn Fein peace delegates, who have returned from London, are reported as believing the revised terms will be unacceptable to Eamon De Valera and his advisers.

The exact nature of the proposals is not known, but they are said to be based on an all-Ireland parliamentary government, one of the strong points for which the Sinn Fein has been holding out. Ulster, it is understood, would be required to remain in this parliament at least six months before withdrawal.

Commission to Fix Boundaries. In case of withdrawal, Ulster's boundaries as a separate government would be defined by a commission and she would be restricted to the powers she enjoys at present, while south Ireland would be granted fiscal freedom. One version of the new terms is that they deal with the Sinn Fein's objection to swearing allegiance to the crown by providing that allegiance be sworn to the Irish free state, the commonwealth of nations, known as the British empire, and to the king as head of that community of nations.

Report Plea for Time. In the event the new terms are unacceptable to the Dail cabinet, it is believed the Sinn Fein delegates have been asked to present a proposal on behalf of the British government for a postponement of the negotiations, not only to allow for a possible adjustment of views, but to permit Premier Lloyd George to make a brief visit to the Washington conference.

Continuance of the truce is also thought to have been a consideration in preparing this alternative.

Henderson Scores Ulster. London, Dec. 5.—Ulster's attitude in the negotiations was attacked by Arthur Henderson, secretary of the labor party, in an address opening a fair organized by London laborites. He said the Sinn Fein had made concessions, but that Ulster had refused to move an inch, taking shelter under the pledge of Lloyd George that he would not coerce Ulster.

Irish Truce to Continue. Premier Lloyd George has received definite assurance from the Sinn Fein that the Irish armistice will continue in effect regardless of the decision of the Sinn Fein upon the new peace proposals it was learned.

CUT VOTED BY CARPENTERS

Olive Branch Extended to Employers
by Chicago Building
Council.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Union carpenters, the principal objectors to the Landis wage award, tendered the olive branch to employing contractors with an offer to accept any wage reduction decided upon for all basic trades by the wage arbitration board.

The offer followed a referendum by the 18,000 members of 37 locals making up the Carpenters' Building Trades council. The vote was almost unanimous.

In the meantime, however, members of the citizens' committee, pledged to enforce the Landis award, have announced they will not negotiate further with the carpenters.

Pick Roses in Louisville Gardens. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5.—Amateur gardeners here have for the last few days enjoyed the unusual thrill of cutting roses from outdoor plants.

SECRET NAVAL
PLAN SENT JAPSTokyo Appealed to by Kato Fol-
lowing Meeting With Hughes
and Balfour.

TO BREAK RATIO DEADLOCK

U. S. Fortifications in Pacific May
Have Entered into New Develop-
ment in Situation—Nippon Can-
cel Armor Plate Contract.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Another important point in the far eastern discussion of the Washington conference was won by China in the committee of the nine powers. Great Britain, Japan and France agreed to retire from much of the leased territory of China. Japanese representatives, it was said, agreed to give up leased territorial holdings in Shantung and also, it is reported, offered to discuss retirement from their special territorial privileges in Manchuria.

Washington, Dec. 5.—With latest developments in negotiations on the question of naval ratio for Japan represented by delegation spokesmen as justifying optimism, although their nature was a closely guarded secret, the whole matter was expected to remain at a standstill while Admiral Baron Tomasoburo Kato communicated further on the situation with Tokyo.

What new phase the negotiations may have entered as the result of the extended discussion of the ratio question at a conference of the heads of the United States, British and Japanese delegations yesterday was still a matter of only speculation. The conference, Charles Evans Hughes, Arthur J. Balfour and Baron Kato, as well as the spokesmen for their respective delegations, continued to maintain silence as to what new trend the discussions may have taken, although the situation was represented as having been brought to a favorable stage by the meeting.

Unofficial, but apparently authoritative comment in American circles suggested the possibility that the question of American fortifications in the Pacific may have entered into the new development in the situation, but this was lacking any official confirmation.

Troops Policy Expected.

In resuming discussion of the question of withdrawing foreign troops stationed in China, there was some probability that the Far Eastern general committee would adopt a broadly drawn declaration of general policy on the request of the Chinese delegates.

The joint conference of the Japanese and Chinese delegates, which at Friday's meeting proceeded at once to an exchange of views on the question of control of the Shantung railway, regarded as the part of the controversy which the conference will endeavor to settle, was in adjournment.

Four-Cornered Pact With U. S. London, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the London Times from Tokyo quotes the Washington correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo as saying that Japan, Great Britain, the United States and France are negotiating a treaty the memorandum of which is to be signed within a week.

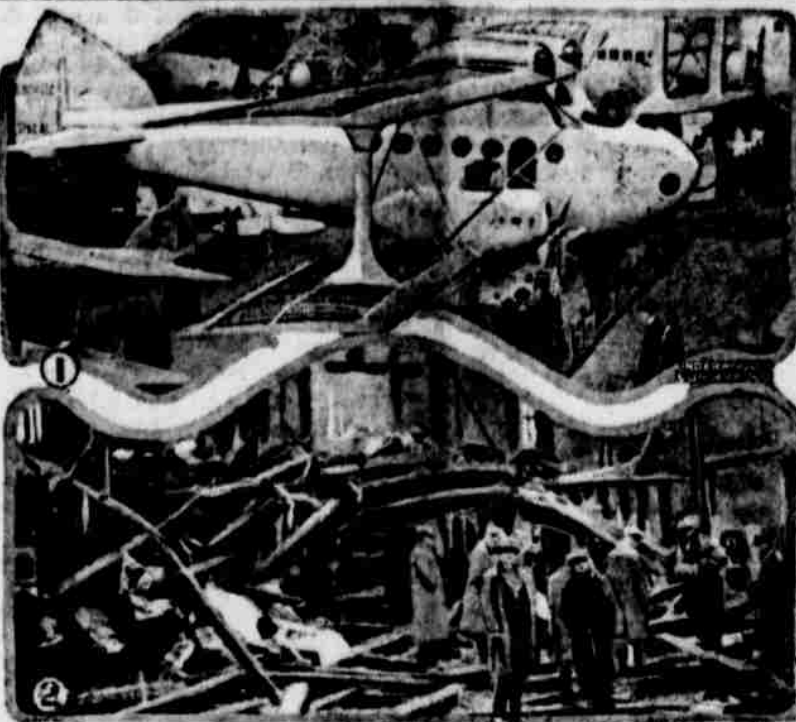
Japan Cancels Plate Orders. Amsterdam, Dec. 5.—The Nieuwe Courant says that Japan has canceled large orders for armor plate and barbed wire in Germany.

WANTS GERMAN STATEMENT

Reparations Commission Insists on
Financial Checkup From
Berlin.

Paris, Dec. 5.—According to the Temps, the reparations commission has sent the German government a firm note demanding a definite reply to its recent communication regarding the payment of 500,000,000 gold marks, due as reparations Jan. 15 and of 275,000,000 gold marks due Feb. 15. The commission some time ago asked to be informed on this question and, having received no reply, decided unanimously to ask Chancellor Wirth in a note what Germany intended to do. The note, says the Temps, declares the commission is persuaded that Germany's present difficulties are financial rather than economic, and that the fall in the value of the mark was due to the failure of the German government to take timely steps to balance the budget. It strongly urges the German government to take without delay the necessary steps to restore the financial situation.

Storm Perils Disabled Ship. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 5.—With the worst storm of the season raging over Lake Superior and upper Lake Huron mariners here express concern for the safety of the steamer Philip Minch, which went aground on Holdridge shoal. The vessel was abandoned late in the day by the lighter Reliance and tug Iowa, which went to its assistance, due the storm.



1—View of the great airplane show in Paris, showing 20-passenger de luxe plane. 2—Interior of New Haven motion picture theater, in the burning of which six persons were killed and scores injured. 3—Model by Charles Keck, American sculptor, for statue to be presented by American people to Brazil at that country's centennial next year.

AMERICAN LEGION HAS ROUS-
ING MEETING

The members of the local post of the American Legion met in the Masonic Temple on Main street, Friday evening, December 2, for a good social time and for the purpose of organizing the members of the post for a membership campaign. E. G. Walker, Post Commander, presided at the meeting and made a stirring speech upon the importance of proper organization and cooperation among all the posts of the American Legion. After Mr. Walker's speech the members present were divided into two membership groups. These were named respectively the "Reds" and the "Blues." "Billie" Brooks is the leader of the Blues; Walter White is the leader of the Reds. If you are not a member of the American Legion, get your hand on two dollars and hold it until a representative of one of these groups attacks you. Do not argue the question with him one minute, hand over the two dollars and help the American Legion put over a program. The contest will close on Friday, December 16, with a big social in the basement under Mrs. S. R. Baker's store. Only members of the American Legion with their wives and sweethearts will be invited.

DAMAGE \$50,000,000

Here is just one of the little things which run into big sums of money. This is taken from the December 1st number of the Southern Agriculturist.

The common cattle grub or "warble" does an estimated annual damage of \$50,000,000, to hides, beef and milk production. So serious is the damage to hides that the National Tanners' Council is taking steps, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to work out a method of eradicating the pest. At present the only plan that offers results is the systematic removal of the warbles from the backs of cattle as soon as they are noticed. It is believed that if cattle owners generally would do this during the win-

ter and spring, the warble would soon become practically extinct.

TO A KENTUCKY MOTHER

The Kentucky Club of Christian College, Columbia, Mo., was given a beautiful little luncheon this week by Mrs. St. Clair Moss, President-Emeritus of the College, in her apartment in Missouri Hall. In addition to the ten girls from the State of Kentucky, who are attending Christian College, there were several members of the faculty of Christian who came from Kentucky and a few guests from that State. Mrs. Moss is a native Kentuckian and she was president of Hamilton College for a number of years. It was, therefore, natural that the following little verse to Kentucky mothers should well up in her heart when she had as guests under her roof such a beautiful group of Kentucky daughters.

To a Kentucky Mother

Famous long in song and story
Is Kentucky;
Field and mine yield untold riches
In Kentucky.
Would you know the greatest glory
Of Kentucky?
Not the wealth of brain or commerce
Of Kentucky—
In that Paradise the rarest,
Of Kentucky,
There's a name above all others
In Kentucky,
Crowning saint and hero—fairest,
In Kentucky,
Tis the MOTHERS, loyal MOTHERS
Of Kentucky.

Prince Received at Bikaner.

Bikaner, British India, Dec. 5.—The prince of Wales arrived here. He was received at the station by the maharajah, Sir Gangha Singh. The populace was most enthusiastic in its reception of the prince during the drive to the palace.

Crawford, Leading Shoe Man, Dead.

Brockton, Mass., Dec. 5.—Harvey F. Crawford, one of the leading figures in the shoe manufacturing industry, died at his home here, aged sixty-nine years. He was one of the first manufacturers to put a named shoe on the market.

Chicago Is On the Side of the Angels,
the Capital of America's Soul

By REV. DR. G. C. STEWART, St. Luke's, Evanston, Ill.

Chicago is on the side of the angels, a city dreaming dreams and seeing visions as she sits at the gates of the great Northwest, a city of colleges and libraries, of music, of paintings, of sculpture, the capital of America's mind and soul.

Chicago leads the country in the number of colleges within her borders, with 32 of them, while New York comes second with 29 and Boston third with 22. No other city has two of the 24 leading American universities on her outskirts, and only one other American city, Washington, D. C., has as many libraries.

In a word, Chicago as a city is developing symmetrically, with length and breadth and height equal. Her commerce is in the things of the spirit as well as in livestock and lumber, as well as in pig iron and steel.

Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Can culture come out of Chicago? Ask Mencken and he will tell you that if you find a writer who is indubitably American in every pulse beat, an American who has something new and peculiarly American to say, and who says it in an unmistakable American way, he comes from Chicago, or got his start there, or passed through there in the days when he was young and tender.

For it was Chicago that produced Eugene Field, Frank Norris, Edgar Lee Masters, Carl Sandburg, Hamlin Garland, Theodore Dreiser and George Ade.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of
History and Political Science
Berea College

The reports from the Washington conference are encouraging at present along all lines. Japan has been making a strong effort to increase her allotted ratio of first-class warships and has again and again been obliged to shift her base of argument until it looks as tho she would finally give in. She has evidently been trying to escape scrapping her recently constructed dreadnought. An agreement also seems to be in sight for the transfer of Shantung to China and the withdrawal from Manchuria by Japan. England and France also give up their leases near the entrance to the Gulf of Pechile which opens the way to north China. Certainly progress is being made.

Articles of agreement have been drawn up and signed on both sides providing for a settlement of the Irish question. The decision was reached at a time when hope had been nearly abandoned. By this agreement Ireland becomes a free state but under the sovereignty of the English King and adherence to the group of nations making up the British Commonwealth of nations. The plan must receive the approval of the Parliament of both countries but refusal is not expected. Ulster becomes a part of Ireland with the privilege of returning to her present condition if she is not satisfied. Lloyd George may yet be able to come to the Washington Conference.

President Obregon is about to observe the anniversary of his election as President of Mexico. While it is true that the new order of things has not yet been recognized by the U. S., England or France, nevertheless much has been accomplished for the internal welfare of Mexico. A better educational system has been adopted under a Minister of Education. The railroads have been reorganized under government management and the rolling stock improved. A large amount of land has been separated from the large estates, or haciendas, and put in charge of the peasants, and the way opened for a more extended agrarian improvement. The states of the Federation have been allowed a good deal of independence and initiative, which in some cases has been progressive and even radical.

An Irish convention is about to meet in Paris. It will include representatives of the twenty-five millions of Irish living in various countries and parts of the world. So fully a representative gathering has never been held before. The immediate object is to advance literature and art, but it is safe to say that other subjects which bear on nationality will not be omitted. It is the literary renaissance that has been at the bottom of much of the political ambition of modern Ireland. Few people realize that in the earlier centuries Ireland was the most cultured in art and literature of all the sections of Western Europe and sent her scholars to other countries at the request of kings.

On Sunday Constantinople was the center of interest by virtue of the election of the Patriarch of the Eastern or Greek branch of the Catholic Church. There are over a hundred million of Christians that owe allegiance to this church. The event was particularly notable because of the fact that the election was by representatives from the laity as well as the clergy, and the Turkish Sultan had no power over the choice. No such method has ever been employed before. In the olden times the election took place in the famous Cathedral of St. Sophia. The conquest of Constantinople, however, gave that building to the Turks, and it has been used as a Mohammedan mosque ever since.

The problem of the German reparations is again the subject of discussion. Germany has been trying in various places to secure a large loan, but apparently without success. The value of German money has gone down and the Allies are seeking to find out whether the next payment is to be made. No replies have been received to their request as yet. American bankers have recently been in Europe studying the situation and seeking to devise a plan that will help. They all admit that conditions (Continued on Page Six)

NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTSChina and Japan Persuaded to
Negotiate Settlement of
Shantung Question.

LATTER'S STAND ON TROOPS

Hanhiara Says They Must Be Main-
tained in Manchuria—Negotiations
for a Moratorium for Germany's
Reparations Debt—Irish
Peace Plans All
Blocked.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HOW to bring Japan into line for the solution of the problems before the armament conference was the question last week in Washington. That appreciable progress in the matter was made was encouraging, for the island empire has many claims that it does not willingly relinquish. If there were no other reasons for approval of the conference and confidence in its final results, enough could be found in the fact that its doings are condemned by the press of Germany and by the "Friends of Irish Freedom" in the United States. But there are plenty of other reasons for optimism.

Committee meetings, discussions by expert advisory bodies and private "conversations" were continuous throughout the week, and from the progress made it was deduced by the most hopeful that the conference might end the major part of its work before Christmas. That this meeting can accomplish everything desired is out of the question, so President Harding's suggestion that there be a continuing series of conferences is meeting with favor throughout the world. Senator Borah naturally registered his objection because he fears the plan would result in the formation of an association of nations which would be as bad as he considers the League of Nations. The French also are withholding entire approval because it is understood Germany and Russia would be invited to send delegates to such future conferences.

For the first time in two years China consented to treat directly with Japan concerning the evacuation of Shantung. Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour brought this about, persuading the delegates of the two Asiatic nations to meet in their presence and thresh out the complicated problem. It was agreed that their decision, if they reached one, should be referred to the full conference. China still demands that the ownership and operation of the Shantung railway be restored to her. If Japan yields in this a settlement seems possible. As for the withdrawal of troops from China, Mr. Hanhiara says Japan is ready to agree to this except in the case of Manchuria. There he insists, the retention of Japanese troops and police is absolutely necessary to protect the zone of the South Manchuria railway from bandits. Moreover, he asserts, it is in accord with the treaty of Peking of 1905. Japan, according to the delegate, will withdraw its troops from Shantung when China is able to protect the railway from Hankow, from north China when the powers agree that conditions warrant it, and from the line of the Chinese Eastern railway in Siberia "as soon as the evacuation of Siberia by the Japanese troops is effected."

China's demand that extraterritoriality be abolished will be referred to a commission which is to report fifteen months hence. This indicates that another conference on the Far East is contemplated, which is in accordance with President Harding's idea. (Continued on Page Six)